

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

APUSH Review: Key Concept 8.2 – 2015 Revised Curriculum

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>What was another type of “ins” during the 1960s?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The New Curriculum</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.” Page 79</li><li>• Big Idea Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li></ul></li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Concept 8.2, I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although the progress toward equality was slow and halting.” - page 74</li><li>• A: After WWII, civil rights activists used a variety of strategies to challenge racial segregation<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____ challenges: NAACP cases, led by attorney _____, future Supreme Court Justice</li><li>• Direct action: Fannie Lou Hamer and Freedom Summer<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sought to increase the number of African Americans _____ in Mississippi</li></ul></li><li>• Nonviolent Protest tactics - _____:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Montgomery Bus Boycott</li><li>• Sit-ins - Greensboro, NC -&gt; sit-ins across the country</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• B: All 3 branches helped promote greater racial justice:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Executive - Harry Truman’s Executive Order _____ the US military in 1948</li><li>• Judicial - _____ - ruled that segregation was inherently unequal, overturned _____ (1896 - period 6)</li><li>• Legislative - _____ of 1964 - part of LBJ’s Great Society, which was an extension of the New Deal, and focused on Civil Rights<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discrimination in the workplace became illegal</li><li>• Guaranteed _____ access to public accommodations</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• C: White resistance slowed efforts at desegregation<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “_____” - Southern schools would shut down before desegregating</li><li>• Southern Manifesto - 101 Congressmen that believed the</li></ul></li></ul>	

Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_ its power

- \_\_\_\_\_ - Governor Orville Faubus refused to integrate schools, Eisenhower sent troops to enforce integration
- Post-1965 (riots in cities, increased involvement in Vietnam) debates emerged among activists over tactics and philosophy:
  - MLK - still urged nonviolence, but some urban protestors were frustrated
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - advocated armed self-defense to violence

### Key Concept 8.2, II

- “Responding to social conditions and the African American civil rights movement, a variety of movements emerged that focused on issues of identity, social justice, and the environment.”
- A.: Feminists, and gay and lesbian activists called for legal, economic, and social equality
  - Betty Friedan’s \_\_\_\_\_ - argued that many housewives (especially \_\_\_\_\_) were not happy and felt they lived unfulfilled lives
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - helped create the National Women’s Political Caucus
    - Supports women that seek to be involved in politics
    - Step-mother of \_\_\_\_\_!
  - Calls for social and economic equality for gays and lesbians:
    - \_\_\_\_\_ (1969) - birth of the \_\_\_\_\_ Rights Movement
- B: Groups that demanded social and economic equality and to redress past grievances included:
  - Latinos:
    - \_\_\_\_\_ and the United Farm Workers
    - Led a grape pickers’ strike to bring attention to the plight of Mexican-American workers
  - American Indians:
    - Indians of All Tribes (IAT) and American Indian Movement (AIM) used \_\_\_\_\_ to bring attention to the struggles of Native Americans
      - IAT took over \_\_\_\_\_ Island in 1969
  - Asian Americans:
    - California overturned its \_\_\_\_\_ Law - forbade \_\_\_\_\_ immigrants from owning land
- C: Although it appeared there was overall affluence, \_\_\_\_\_ was a national issue, and efforts began to address it
  - Michael Harrington’s *The Other America*
    - Helped influence LBJ’s \_\_\_\_\_
    - Argued \_\_\_\_\_% of the nation and \_\_\_\_\_% of African Americans lived in \_\_\_\_\_
    - Native Americans were the hardest hit group

- D. Environmental problems and accidents
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - wrote about the dangers of pesticide
    - Helped inspire the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Led to:
    - \_\_\_\_\_
    - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
      - Created under \_\_\_\_\_ administration
      - Purpose is to help protect the environment and human health
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (NY) and 3 Mile Island (PA) in the 1970s

### Key Concept 8.2, III

- “Liberalism influenced postwar politics and court decisions, but it came under increasing attack from the left as well as from a resurgent conservative movement”
- A; What is liberalism?
  - Limiting \_\_\_\_\_ abroad
  - Belief in the power of the government to achieve \_\_\_\_\_ at home
  - Reached its zenith (\_\_\_\_\_ point) in the mid 1960s - LBJ
- B: LBJ’s Great Society sought to:
  - Use federal power to end racial discrimination:
    - \_\_\_\_\_ of 1964 - banned discrimination in public facilities
    - \_\_\_\_\_ of 1965 - eliminated literacy tests, federal government could register voters
    - 24th Amendment - eliminated \_\_\_\_\_
  - Eliminate poverty and address other social issues:
    - Head Start Program, HUD
    - \_\_\_\_\_
    - Education - provided \$ for primary and secondary education
  - Supreme Court Decisions that expanded democracy and individual freedoms
    - \_\_\_\_\_ - those arrested must be made aware of their rights
    - Griswold v. Connecticut - struck down a law forbidding contraception; determined the Constitution established a “\_\_\_\_\_”
- C: 1960s - conservatives challenged liberal laws, court decisions, and perceived moral culture decline
  - Conservatives hoped to:
    - Limit the role of the \_\_\_\_\_ government
    - Be more assertive with foreign policy
      - \_\_\_\_\_ (1964 election) - more militant than LBJ and called for smaller government
        - Ronald Reagan’s “\_\_\_\_\_”

- ”
- D: Groups on the left assailed liberals because they believed:
    - Liberals did not transform the racial and economic status quo at home
      - \_\_\_\_\_ - urged arming of African Americans for self defense; created free \_\_\_\_\_ programs in urban areas
    - Liberals pursued immoral policies abroad (Vietnam War)
      - Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) - protested the Vietnam War as the US increased involvement; criticized the gap between the rich and poor
        - Inspired march-ins, sit-ins, and \_\_\_\_\_-ins
  - E. Public trust in government decreased due to:
    - Economic challenges:
      - \_\_\_\_\_ of the 1970s (High inflation and unemployment)
    - Political scandals:
      - \_\_\_\_\_ Scandal - led to Nixon resigning
    - Foreign policy crises:
      - Oil Embargo - 1973
      - Vietnam War
      - \_\_\_\_\_ (1979)
  - F. Conservatives and Liberals clashed over:
    - Social and Cultural issues:
      - Changes to the American family - \_\_\_\_\_ rate increased, more women worked outside the home
    - Power of the federal government:
      - Conservatives wanted a \_\_\_\_\_ government (against the “Great Society”)
    - Race:
      - Bakke v. University of CA - Supreme Court upheld affirmative action, however it ruled that quotas were not allowed
    - Movement for greater individual rights:
      - Phyllis Schlafly - Critic of the \_\_\_\_\_
        - Argued that the ERA would take away certain benefits
        - Her campaign helped lead to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the ERA

### Test Tips

- Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
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- Essay Questions:
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